

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. NO. 1238.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1869.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

Feb'y. 15th, 1869.

Charles Humphreys

WILL practice Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts.

May, 1869.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM MACBEAN will practice Law in the Fayette and Madison County and Circuit Courts—his office is removed to the house of Mr. Danl. Bradford, on Main-street.

Lexington, 23d May, 1869.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity.—He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout.

May 16th, 1869.

COW POX INOCULATION. DOCTOR J. O. BOSWELL has procured some Genuine Cow Pox Matter, and will inoculate all that may call on him.

June 12th, 1869.

COW POX.

Dr. E. WARFIELD is happy in being able to inform the citizens of Lexington, that he has now the Genuine Cow Pox Matter, taken from the arms of those inoculated here; and will inoculate at his own house, from them that have it in their state, or at the houses of any of those who may desire it, in town or country.

June 10th, 1869.

CASH given for HEMP, by Fisher & Sutton.

Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.

Lexington, 3d Feb. 1868.

To be Sold or Rented.

A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

if 80 E. Shorpr.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels Stone Coals,

delivered at this place—Apply to Cutbert Banks.

Lexington Nov. 23 1868.

Hart, Barton & Hart, WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco.

March 13th, 1869.

Request those indebted to me to make payment before the 1st of July, or to call on me to make payment.

UNOCCUPIED S. I.

Garrett and Mills. HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

Lexington, February, 1869.

I WANT to employ a Miller who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Boon's Creek, Fayette county.

Jeremiah Rogers.

Feb'y. 16, 1869.

Postlethwait's Tavern, Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Limestone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1869.

Generous Wages WILL be given, and every necessary instruction, to a man who will engage himself for three years, to work at the Cotton spinning business. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for industry, integrity and sobriety. Wanted, also, two or three BOYS, as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of

John Jones,

Water-street, Lexington.

THE assignees of John Jordan, hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees

Lexington, September 19, 1868.

A Mule Strayed FROM my farm in the month of October last, one or two joints have been taken off the tail, and it is branded on the near shoulder Br. but the brand may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within a range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule of that distance. Any person who will send it home or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.

Robert Barr.

Locust-Grove, near Lexington, April 22d, 1869.

This mule will be 2 or 3 years old this spring.

Slolen ON the night of the 17th instant, from my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a bay HORSE, about fifteen and a half hands high, six years old, nicked and bobbed, no marks recollected. Ample compensation will be made to those who will bring him to

James B. January.

June 13th, 1869.

TO Rent A HOUSE and LOT on Main Street, three doors below the corner of Main Cross Street; there is on the premises, besides the dwelling house and shop, a brick kitchen two stories high, a large smoke house, two brick stables, sufficiently large for ten horses, a good garden and a well of water in the yard. Possession may be had by the fifteenth of August—For terms apply to

Wm. Huston.

Lexington July 8th, 1869.

Charles Biddle, jun.

No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia, HAS FOR SALE

SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES OF CALICOES & CHINTZES,

besides a very large and handsome assortment of British and India GOODS,

which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

A Pasture for Cattle, the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill stream running through it; the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. Macnitt's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.

May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good LIME.

April 18, 1869.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co. have received an assortment of RITTEN-HOUSE'S improved SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, prices from \$27 to \$46; PLATTING INSTRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES, SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS.

They have likewise received a quantity of best PRINTING INK.

Lexington, May 22d, 1869.

MACCOUN, TILFORD, & Co. HAVE this day received from Philadelphia the following VALUABLE BOOKS.

Chapman's Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary; a Translation of the Bible from the Septuagint, by Charles Thompson, late secretary to the Congress of the U. States; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Campbell's Lectures on Church History, to which is added his celebrated Essay on Miracles; Richerand's Physiology; Rippon's Hymns, a new edition, with a supplement containing the improvements in the 14th London edition; the Discarded Son, a celebrated new Novel, by Mrs. Roche; Zollikoffer's Sermons; Cowper's Poems; Armstrong's Works; Johnson's Poetical Works; Newton on the Prophecies; Reid's Essays; Duncan's Dispensatory; St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, a new edition with numerous original notes and illustrations, by B. S. Barton, M. D. Sanders's Select Sermons; Vicar of Wakefield in French; Briggs's Cookery; Mysteries of Udolpho; Children of the Abbey; Franklin's Works; Dwight's edition of Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Village Dialogues; do. Sermons; Cox's American Dispensary; Buck's Miscellaneous Works; Perrin's Grammar; Pomey's French Spelling Book; The Lovers of La Vieillesse, a new Novel; Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clarke's Voyages; Brown's concordance; Corinna, by Madam de Staël Holstein; the Life of Fox; St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond; Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel; Petrarch's Rymes; Lay of an Irish Harp, or Metrical Fragments, by Miss Owsen; Accums Analysis of Minerals; do. Chemistry; Foundling of Belgrade, a new Novel, translated from the French by W. Jennings; Don Quixote; Smart's Horace; Fuller's Gospel of his own Witness; David's Psalms, with Brown's Notes; Pocket Bibles with and without Psalms; Horrors of St. Domingo, in Letters by a Lady, written to Col. Burr; Gower's Task; Murray's Materia Medica; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Glanville of Literature; Clerk's Magazine; Barrow's Lectures; Volney's Ruins; Court of St. Cloud; Bonaparte's Campaigns; History of Chili, by the Abbe Molina; Smith's Letters to Belsham; Gilbey's Greece; Cox's Medical Dictionary; Henning and Munroe's Reports; Kyd on Exchange; do. on Awards; Graydon's Digest; The whole proceedings in the case Olmstead and others, against Rittenhouse's executors with the acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and other matters relative to this important subject, collected and arranged by R. Peters, jun. The World's new Comedy, in five acts, performed at Drury-Lane Theatre, and published in London in 1808; Blind Boy, a melo drama in two acts, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1808; Jonathan Postfree; the Man of the World; Adalgitha, &c. &c. They have now on hand an extensive collection of Books and Stationery, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia and New York prices; and in general without charging for carriage. Also in the press and will be published in a few weeks, Guthrie's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar abridged, from the Twentieth London edition.

Lexington, June 9th, 1869.

J. & D. Maccoun HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices, by wholesale or retail an extensive assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they are now opening, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality Madeira Wine, & fifty boxes of best Spanish Segura. They are as usual supplied from their mill manufactory with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought Nails.

Lexington, April 25th, 1869.

A REQUEST. HAVING purchased the Library of the late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it.—I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.

William T. Barry.

December 17th, 1867.

Strayed or Stolen from the farm of Nathan B. Beall, near Louisville, a BROWN BAY horse, five years old, last spring, about fifteen hands high, with a small white in her forehead, and fore arm, crooked in her hock joints, remarkable small delicate legs, no branded. Whoever will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Tancie, of J. Jefferson, or H. Breck nridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Nov. 26, 1868.

Boats for Sale. HAVING subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description.—The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.

Thomas Hart.

Nov. 25, 1868.

For Sale PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

John Rogers.

Nov. 25, 1868.

29 The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

A further account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

15 Maddox, Fisher, Joseph Boswell, David Sutton, John Fisher, Geo. Laws.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinions of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Maddox Fisher's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore commend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax. The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of those machines having two breaks and moved with ease by one horse, might be built for about 30 or 40\$. We have no hesitation in stating that hemp may be broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expense might be saved to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

Lexington, April 8th, 1869.

GENTLEMEN who have availed themselves of becoming subscribers to my late publication, are earnestly requested once more to call for their books; or, at least, to pay the amount of their subscription; or I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of making known to the public the names of those who have neglected the many invitations. Who is the man that will forfeit his honour for 75 cents, and make my little sacrifice. The books can be had at my house, or at Mr. Bradford's printing office, and all the different towns in the state

John R. Shaw Lexington

WANTED TWO or three APPRENTICES to the Blacksmith business, who can come well recommended.

John Eads.

Lexington, 3d July, 1869.

Olympian Springs. EVERY necessary arrangement being made, and the subscriber removed with his family; Visitors to this first of watering places, are assured every attention and regard shall be had to the comfort and convenience of his company. The Warm and Cold Baths are in good order; close comfortable cabins for rent, to those who are unwilling or unable to board with him. Excellent Pasturage and Grain separately for horses, not preferred at livery.

Cutb. Banks.

July 11, 1869.

N. B. Saddle and Gigg Horses for sale at the stable of the Kentucky Hotel.

To Sportsmen. THE Lexington Jockey Club Races will commence on Thursday the 12th day of October next, free for any horse, mare or gelding.

The first day's purse will be \$300, the heats 4 miles.

The second day's purse will be \$150, the heats 3 miles.

The third day's purse will be the entrance money of the preceding days, the heats 2 miles.

The horses are to start precisely at 12 o'clock, and to carry weights as follows:

Agel Horses, - - - - - 126 lbs.

6 years old, - - - - - 122

5 years old, - - - - - 114

4 years old, - - - - - 100

3 years old, - - - - - 86

The horses must be entered by name, with the secretary of the Club before 9 o'clock of the evening preceding the day for which they are entered, or double at the polls. The riders are to be dressed in silk or satin jackets, and to wear caps.

John L. Martin, Sec.

Lexington Ky. July 11, 1869.

STAYED from the subscriber in the month of June, a black yearling mare colt with a star in its face, tolerable well grown, neither decked nor branded, who will deliver the said colt, or secure it and give information so that I can get it shall be handsomely rewarded by

July 8, 1869.

Jas. T. Maccoun.

Fayette county, near Robt. A. Gatewood's, 2 miles and a half from Lexington.

New Store.

THOMAS D. OWINGS is now opening, opposite Mr. William Leavy's, a large and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, particularly purchased for the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Kentucky, viz.

Woods' best superfine blue cloths for uniforms—black, mixed, green and drab do.

Cassimers, casimere and swansdowns

Marseilles waistcoating

Rose and point blankets

White, red, scarlet, blue and black flannels

Coating, backing baze and kerseys

Corduroys, velvets and Bennett's cord

Superb prints and chintzes

Fine printed fancy cambricks

Fine ginghams and dimities

Calmancoes and bombazets

Gurrahs, emeries, batias and mamoodies

Fine shirting cotton and shirting batia

Irish linen and lawns

Indi. checks and calicoes

4 4 and 6 4 fine cambric muslin

Cravat do. do.

Plain and will'd coloured cambric muslin

4 4 and 6 4 ock and leno muslin

Fine jacquet and mill mull do.

Fine crossbar'd reid do.

Plain and tambourd leno shawls and handkerchiefs

5 4, 6 4, 7 4 and 8 4 rich damask shawls

Scarlet, orange and white rich silk shawls, in imitation of camel's hair

India twill and plaid silk handkerchiefs

British do. do.

Real and mock Madras handkerchiefs

Romal and pock do.

White and colored cotton shawls and handkerchiefs

Ladies' plain and laced cotton hose

Men's plain and laced do.

Ladies' fashionable fine straw hats and bonnets

A few superb cut silk velvet do. made in Paris, and received by the late arrivals at New York

Women and children's leno cape

Children's leather hats and bonnets

Men's superfine London hats

Ladies' plain and laced English silk hose

—rich sandal fano do.

Men's plain and laced English silk hose

Assorted extra long silk gloves

Best English extra long and habit do.

Black and white vels

Plaid and plain silk chambays, newest patterns

Cotton do. do.

Ladies' elegant tambourd cambric muslin and jacquet muslin dresses

Ladies' real and mock tortoise shell combs—ornamented do. do.

China, Sulu, figured plain and plaid lutestring

Silk and cotton cords and buttons

Tapes, bobbins and tacts

India, Italian, French and English sewing silks

Sewing cotton, thread and twist

Table knives and forks. Desert do.

Pen, pocket and pruning knives

Kitchen and cooks' knives

Gentlemen's portable razor cases

Razors and scissors

An assortment of fashionable buttons

Gold breast pins and brooches

An assortment of pins and needles

Ivory and quill back combs

Gilt and mahogany looking glasses

Viols and violin strings and bases

Painted and common stuff boxes

Coffee mills, marbles, &c.

Ladies' spangled kid shoes

Plain kid and Morocco do.

Gentlemen's dress shoes and pumps

Gentlemen's boots

GROCERIES.

Old wines and 4th proof French brandy

Jamaica rum and cherry bounce

Loaf sugar and coffee

Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson chulan and congo TEAS.

Pepper, allspice, ginger and chocolate

Almonds, cinnamon, nutmegs and cloves

Mustard, Allom, coppers and brimstone

Prime Connecticut cheese

Mackerel, herrings and shad, particularly put up for family use

Real martingale cordials

An assortment of confectionary

A complete assortment of queen's, glass and tin ware

Window glass and Dorsey's bar iron, &c.

Lexington, March 7th, 1869.

Thomas D. Owings is also opening a very large assortment of Goods at his store in Mount-street, which will be sold at the Lexington prices.

ON the 11th Sept. 1868, James Sale and Jacob Kaiser delivered to the Jailor of this County, a Negro Man named George, five feet ten inches high, light complexion, dark hair, straight limbs, light blue inclined to yellow, and excessive deafness, a few rays under an old blanket. By virtue of a certificate from David McEwing, a Justice of the Peace for Williamson county, Tennessee, purporting the said George to be a runaway from Ro. Peebles of Clarke county, Kentucky, information of the case was directed and forwarded to said Peebles, who disowned the fellow, saying he was sold by his agent below Natchez, from whom it is probable he is now runaway.

John H. Morrison.

Sheriff Fayette County, Kentucky.

May 15th, 1869.

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office, Price, Twelve and a Half Cents, A NEW AND CANDID INVESTIGATION OF THE QUESTION, IS REVELATION TRUE? Proving the impossibility of Natural Religion, and the certainty of Revealed.

BY JAMES FISHBACK, OF LEXINGTON.

Lands for Sale. In the States of Ohio and Kentucky. By virtue of the last will and testament of Robert Means deceased, the subscriber offers for sale ALL THE LANDS OF THE TESTATOR, in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. As there is a large quantity of these lands, and the quality in general good, they are well worth the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing lands in these parts of the country. The tracts are of various sizes, and consequently calculated to suit purchasers of all descriptions. Further information respecting the said lands may be obtained from Mr. WALTER DUN, residing in or near the town of Chillicothe, in the state of Ohio.

Daniel Call, Executor of the Testament & Last Will of Robert Means deceased.

Richmond, 3d May, 1869.

The highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

AN ACT

To amend & continue in force certain parts of the act, entitled "an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies; and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth, sixty-first, sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth, sixty-ninth, seventieth, seventy-first, seventy-second, seventy-third, seventy-fourth, seventy-fifth, seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh, seventy-eighth, seventy-ninth, eightieth, eighty-first, eighty-second, eighty-third, eighty-fourth, eighty-fifth, eighty-sixth, eighty-seventh, eighty-eighth, eighty-ninth, ninetieth, ninety-first, ninety-second, ninety-third, ninety-fourth, ninety-fifth, ninety-sixth, ninety-seventh, ninety-eighth, ninety-ninth, and one hundredth sections of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies; and for other purposes," shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress: *Provided*, That nothing therein contained shall be construed to prohibit any trade or commercial intercourse which has been or may be permitted in conformity with the provisions of the eleventh section of the said act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts repealed, or mentioned or intended to be repealed by the said act to interdict commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, shall be and remain repealed notwithstanding any part of the same act which has been or may hereafter be revoked or annulled, or which may expire by its own limitation: *Provided*, That all the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred, or shall hereafter be incurred on account of any infraction of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, or of any of the acts supplementary thereto, or of the act to enforce and make more effectual the act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," or of any of the provisions of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall, after the expiration of any of the said acts or of any provision thereof, be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the said acts and every provision thereof had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, no ship or vessel, except such as may be chartered or employed for the public service by the president of the United States, shall be permitted to depart for any foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse has not been or may not be permitted by virtue of this act, or of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes. And no ship or vessel bound to a foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse has been or may be thus permitted, except such as may be chartered or employed as aforesaid, shall be allowed to depart, unless the owner or owners, consignee or factor of such ship or vessel shall, with the master, have given bond with one or more sureties to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any port or place with which commercial intercourse is not thus permitted, nor be directly or indirectly engaged, during the voyage in any trade with such port or place. And if any ship or vessel shall contravene the provisions of this section, it shall, from any port of the United States, without clearance, or without having given bond in the manner above mentioned, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited, and the owner, or owners, agent, freighter or factors, master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall moreover, severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel, and of the cargo put on board the same: *Provided*, always, That the provisions of the eleventh section of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall extend to the prohibitions imposed by this section; which prohibitions shall cease to operate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the eleventh section aforesaid, in relation to any nation with which commercial intercourse may hereafter be permitted, in conformity with the provisions of the eleventh section aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, shall, during the continuance and after the expiration thereof be recovered and distributed, and may be remitted or mitigated in the manner prescribed by the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, and the acts therein referred to.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all the vessels which may have arrived at any port or place within the United States from Great Britain, her colonies or dependencies, between the twentieth day of May and the eleventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and nine, shall be exempted from all the forfeitures and penalties incurred in consequence of any violation of any of the provisions of the said act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the house of Representatives.

ANDREW GREGG,
President of the Senate pro-tem.

June 28, 1809.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

CATO, No. II.

To the People of Kentucky.

IN my last number, I promised to demonstrate to you, from the experience of your own government, the keeping down the taxes and giving low salaries, was not a saving to the state. I know I have hazarded a bold assertion, in doing this; but I will proceed to substantiate the ground which I have taken.

Let me not be misunderstood, when I complain of low taxes and low salaries: I am not an advocate for high ones. There is a medium in all things: either extreme is injudicious and injurious.

We should always consider the end which is in view, and proportion the means to the end. Offices are created for the purpose of promptly and certainly administering the laws. Taxes and salaries are the means used to attain that end. If they are either too high or too low, they have a tendency indirectly to defeat the proposed object. I would use that kind of economy in the affairs of a state that I would use in private life, and as the head of a family.

What would you think of a man in private life, who had it in contemplation to build a mill or other useful machinery, and should fix his price for the work beforehand, at less than what an approved workman of candour and reputation would undertake it for? He would, of course, have to employ workmen whose want of talents had not given them a sufficiency of profitable business; or perhaps some young man who had not yet got into employment. The latter of those two would sometimes turn out well—sometimes ill—the other would certainly not do work of the best kind. From such a contract as this; from such workmen, what would you expect? That the owner when he set his mill to work would find a little amendment to make here; some alterations necessary there; some old pieces to be taken out, and new ones to put in; so that by patching & repairing he would at the end of two years, have paid more than would have been sufficient in the first instance to have insured good work. Add to this the time lost in making alterations has prevented his mill from doing half as much work as he might have done.

The mismanagement of this man would not excite your pity: you would laugh at his folly.

If this case is not sufficiently obvious, let me give one familiar to the humble walks of life. You have seen men distilling whiskey, who, instead of employing an experienced distiller, who would ask pretty high wages, would take some fellow whom he could employ for from eight dollars to twelve dollars per month. With the latter he goes to work. Sometimes he will suit well; sometimes he has but a poor run, at another a whole malting of beer flows—and at the end of the season, he has not made, by a fourth, as much whiskey as he might. He then learns, by experience, his stiller did not understand his business. He may console himself, that he has saved perhaps five dollars a month in the wages of his stiller—a fit rate one would have charged that much or more. Poor consolation indeed! he has saved his five dollars, and lost hundreds! But he let out to save five dollars a month; he merited the consequences.

If such policy as this would be called folly in an individual, can it be deemed wise because the representatives of a state pursue it? Common sense forbids it.

That our state has pursued, and is pursuing this policy, I will proceed to show. In doing this, I must necessarily have a reference to offices and to officers. My intention is, not to approach the sensibilities of any man; and in the examples which I shall select, they shall be from the important offices of state, because they are generally known; and if I be incorrect in any respect, I shall be more easily detected.

To elucidate the position I have here taken, that your representatives by saving small sums in salaries, have cost you large ones, I will, in the first instance, refer to your Penitentiary institution; not because here has been the greatest loss, but because the journal of the last legislature furnish me with data for calculations, obvious to the meanest capacity.

When this important change in our criminal law took place, and offenders for most crimes, were to be punished by confinement to hard labour, it was certainly but an experiment. And it was not to be expected, that every branch of the proposed system was to be perfect at first. But it would seem to me, that it would at once have occurred to every reflecting mind, that as a variety of mechanical trades were to be carried on, and raw and unruly hands taught to labour, that it would have required the talents of the best mechanical kind in the state, to superintend them: I mean practical talents—not speculative. Such men are rare; and when found are always engaged in some practical business; profitable to themselves, and useful to their neighbourhood. Nothing but profitable salaries will ever induce men of this cast to leave their homes, and undertake the business of the public.

Instead of a salary of the kind, (if I mistake not, and I write from memory) 500 dollars per year was allowed to the keeper; for which he must remove, with his family, to Frankfort; be engaged in the most unpleasant business; and necessarily expend considerable sums in a town residence.

Such an appointment was made as was to be expected from such a salary. The honesty, the integrity, and the goodness of means, of the person first appointed keeper, I have never heard questioned by any one; but he wanted the mechanical talents to direct the labours of the convicts; he wanted the practical talent of knowing how much ought to be done, and the commanding authority to coerce it.

You all know the consequence: the institution uniformly brought the state in debt; I know not how much, but I believe several thousand dollars.

You must recollect the clamour then raised against the institution. Narrow minded politicians told you the institution was wrong in principle, and never could be mended; that you must go back to your old policy of hanging criminals, or it would ruin you.

But others prevailed in procuring a further experiment. They thought—your stiller did not understand his business; and facts have shown it.

The former keeper resigned. The legislature of 1805 made an addition to the profits of the office. A man with talents fitted to the office, was prevailed on to accept of it for a year. That year's experiment exceeded expectation: it yielded a profit to the state. Your representatives in 1806, found that your stiller understood his business, and they added to the profits of his office, in order to secure his continuance in it.

He then settled himself down contented in your employment, for he found his own interest and that of the state united. He carried on the business in such a manner that it annually yielded a profit to the state. The report of the joint committee of both houses of your legislature, who examined this institution during their last session, shows that during the three years Captain Samuel Taylor had then been at the head of the institution, it had yielded a profit of upwards of 7,000 dollars.

Such was the contrast in the proceeds of the same institution under the direction of different men—One brought the state in debt thousands of dollars. The other yielded a profit of thousands; and what produced this change? A few hundred dollars a year, addition to the profits of the office.

The former salary would not induce a faithful man to accept—The latter salary had the desired effect.

That it was the liberal policy which had guided your representatives for the two or three preceding years that held this man in office, let the sequel prove.

Your representatives at the last session found, that whilst the commanding genius of Capt. Taylor was making thousands for the state, he was by his salary and profits of office (given him by a previous legislature to induce him to quit a profitable private business at home) making some money for himself. The short sighted policy of which I have been speaking, was immediately brought into action. With many of your representatives it would seem to be a maxim that no man should thrive in your employment. Violent efforts were made to curtail materially the profits of his office. I am not certainly informed of the extent or progress of the attempt; but I believe a bill or an amendment to a bill to that effect, passed one house and was lost in the other. Certain it was that in some shape or other, that officer found in your representatives such a prevalent spirit of reducing the profits of his office—Of violating the inducement held out to him when he accepted it. In short, of recurring to the narrow policy which formerly prevailed over the institution—that with the indignation of a proud, honest, independent mind, the immediately informed them he would quit their employment.

More true to his word than he believed your representatives to be to the faith of the state, he has performed his promise; he has resigned his office.

The following extract from his letter of resignation, taken from the Argus of the 5th of July, help the feelings with which he quits the office.

"Enclosed I send you my commission as keeper of the penitentiary, with a sincere hope that my successor in office may deserve and receive better of his country than I have while occupying the same. May future legislatures respect contracts between man and man, and between the commonwealth and individuals, according to the letter and spirit of the constitution; or may our government be reorganized as to merit the respect of the good, and to command it of the wicked."

It is surely time for the people of Kentucky to look to their affairs, when the conduct of their representatives has drawn forth such sentiments from a man of the first talents for the office he was in; when he was in the act of leaving it.

His successor may do well; I am informed he is a young man of promising parts. I believe a better appointment could not have been made under the circumstances which induced Capt. Taylor to resign. But never give up a certainty for an uncertainty, is a maxim as old as it is just.

This is the short history of the money saving policy applied to one branch of our government. It has caused your profitable stiller to quit your employment in disgust; & with the haughty pride (if you chule to call it by that name) of conscious worth, retire into private life.

I shall take occasion in some future numbers, to trace its effects in some other departments.

NEW YORK, June 26.

O Saturday noon, John Wood, a native of Scotland, & a rigger by profession, fell from the main yard of the ship India Packet into the hold, a height of 60 or 70 feet, and pitched with his bare head upon the stone ballast; yet, to the astonishment of every person who saw him, he was taken up alive, carried to the Hospital, and there is good reason to hope that he will recover—a memorable instance of preservation from death.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

By a general order issued at Cape Francois on the 8th ult. it appears, that Christophe, by a coup de main took the FORT of the rebel (as he is called) John Dugotier, situated on the plantation Sabourin au Bouff. The rebels made their escape by swift sailing. Dugotier's papers, two cannons, some women and children, &c. are the fruits of this expedition.

Extract of a letter from Mr. L. H. Von Holten dated

"HAMBURG, April 16.

"Ships from America may with safety enter this port if provided with certificates of origin; copies of which it is requisite should be sent to Paris immediately after the departure of the vessel. No captain must suffer himself to be boarded by a British cruiser, as that might subject them to difficulty on their arrival here. But I think there is great likelihood of this being done away also very shortly.

"The French government has granted permission to all American vessels here, to depart in ballast; those loaded previous to the embargo may proceed with their cargoes. The Danish government also, permits neutrals to enter from, and depart for neutral ports, from ports in this neighborhood. The French custom-house officers are still here."

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

From the Havana Packet, June 16.

Committee of Vigilance of Havana.

On the proposal of the Deputies, the Count of Salvador and D. Joseph Maria de Xenes, the committee resolved at this session on the 9th inst. that public notice should be given, —That the 20th of the present month is fixed as the peremptory and final period for the embarkation of the French who are to leave this island; it being understood, that such as shall not have done so, shall next day be placed on board his majesty's ship Oliva in this bay. And the inhabitants of this city are notified, that those who know of the said French being concealed, shall give information to the commissary of the ward in which the house is situated; and also the house keepers and inhabitants will take notice, that if they do not give information, as is expected from them, they will suffer the penalty due to their offence.

FROM HALIFAX.

We were yesterday favoured with a Halifax paper of the 16th inst. mentioning the arrival there of the Packet Mary from Falmouth for New-York. Her London papers are to the 6th May, the latest by one day.

The following are the only new articles which we find extracted:—

"LONDON, May 6.—Letters received from Holland mention a report of the king of Saxony having been arrested by order of Bonaparte, on suspicion of having carried on a secret correspondence with the emperor of Austria; but this is not confirmed.

"On the 28th ult. Lord Gellingwood sailed from Minorca for the Bay of Toulon, with 15 sail of the line. We have not learned, on this occasion, any thing, by way of Gibraltar, respecting the South of Spain.

"Yesterday the Admiralty had advice from Gijon, where the utmost activity prevailed to augment the army in that quarter, and to improve its discipline; to which the marquis de la Romana had particularly directed his attention. A letter was also received from Santander by a mercantile house. The garrisons which we have before stated to have been much reduced, had not been reinforced, and some expectation was indulged that the French would abandon an untenable, under their present circumstances, the entire province of Biscay."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"Halifax, June 15.—The London paper of 6, by the Packet, says: Dutch papers are just received, containing a telegraphic communication, that the Austrians and French had met—and the former had experienced a defeat, attended with the loss of 25,000 men—I fear there is some truth in it."

Extract of a letter from St. Domingo City.

"We still remain besieged by the Spaniards, and blockaded by the British, though not very strictly by the latter. At this moment there is scarcely an ounce of bread, beef, pork, butter, &c. to be had, excepting on some days a piece of horse meat, and others, a little fish, and a few vegetables. Government has a small quantity of provisions in store, but it is exclusively appropriated for the army.—Since Ferrand's affair, the French have been victorious in every engagement with the Spaniards; have taken several of their works and cannon, and extended their lines to a considerable distance in the country. We are in good spirits at present, believing the embargo was raised the 4th of March, and looking out for American vessels daily. A small parcel of provisions which arrived since the siege, has sold at enormous prices, viz. butter, lard and cheese, at 2 ds. per pound; beef 75 cents, pork 150 cents, potatoes and corn 25 cents per pound. Flour would sell for 50 dollars."—Pos. Cen.

[From the Boston Palladium, June 27]

It was reported yesterday, that intelligence of the surrender of Guadaloupe to the British, had been received at Salem, by an arrival from the W. Indies.

The following political picture of G. Britain we extract from the London Sunday review of April 16. "The late exposure of the corruptions of every department of the government, appears to have electrified the people and they are rallying round the Standard of Parliamentary Reform in great numbers and with more spirit than has appeared for many years, and more men of influence and fortune now act with the reformers than have acted with them at any period since the breaking out of the French revolution.

"Should, however, Lord Castlereagh propose, and the British ministry adopt, the system of Proscription and Terror which he and his accomplices carried with fire and sword through Ireland, the people of England will shrink from the contest, and abandon their leaders to the vengeance of the government. We know the people of England well; they have many virtues, but they are political cowards. With this conviction, deeply impressed upon our minds, we cannot augur much good from their resolutions and their meetings. It must be something unlooked for, something altogether unexpected, which will ameliorate the condition of the people of England, and give them that political consequence for which they fight, and which is no where enjoyed but in the United States of America."—[Demo. Press.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 28.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination by the President of the U. S. of John Q. Adams, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg.—Ayes 19, Nays 7.

JUNE 30.—The Extra Session of Congress, as our readers will perceive by the journal of proceedings, was on Wednesday brought to a close. We have neither room nor time in this paper to dilate on most of the measures discussed or adopted. But we cannot refrain from congratulating the public thus early, on the harmonious issue of the deliberations connected with our foreign relations. It was to be expected that the preliminary measures taken by the executive having so unequivocally obtained the approbation of the nation, would be received by the legislative body with a correspondent disposition. This expectation has not been disappointed. The leading features of accommodation with the British government have been affirmed without a dissenting voice; and what is, perhaps, still more gratifying, the details for carrying these measures into effect have been adopted by almost unprecedented majorities in both houses. In the Senate, the bill to amend and continue in force the act to interdict commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, was passed by an unanimous vote, in which every federal member participated. And in the House the strong vote of seventy-two to fifteen, Of the seventy-two affirmative votes fourteen being federal, and of fifteen negative votes, ten being federal.

It is not to be inferred, that there was no diversity of opinion with regard to the most advisable means of carrying the general arrangement of the government into operation. The fact is, that there was considerable difference of opinion. But this difference was happily accompanied generally by a spirit of conciliation and accommodation. With respect to the admission or exclusion of the armed ships of foreign powers much variance existed. Some were for a total exclusion, unless admitted under treaty stipulation. Others were for exclusion of English and French armed vessels until the next session of Congress.

Some were for the admission of English

and the exclusion of French vessels; and others for the admission of both. This last course has been pursued. It was probably principally recommended by a becoming solicitude, while the door of amity was about to be opened with Great Britain, to convince France that that circumstance, provided the ceased to violate our rights, would be no obstacle to an accommodation with her, and by the uncontrolled fact, that although the affair of the Chesapeake put aside as completely atoned for, (which, by the way, though promised, remains yet to be done) still the other indignities and violence committed by English ships of war, at least equalled those committed by the ships of war of France.

We trust that the period has at length arrived, when the impartial measure of a just government with respect to foreign powers will be upheld by all parties; or, in other words, that with respect to our foreign affairs, there will be no party. This demonstration of public opinion will probably be more influential in commanding the respect of those powers, and in securing our rights, than every thing else which is in our power to do. The unwarrantable lengths to which party spirit has been extended, has unquestionably produced a general impression abroad that our government cherished hostile feelings towards the belligerents, and that in resisting such a disposition there was a large body of our citizens ready to support the one or the other belligerent in the most unjust pretensions. The harmony thus happily displayed, between the respective departments of the government, must go far to remove this impression, and with it the unfounded hopes it has inspired.

CARTHAGE, (Tenn.) June 22.

We are informed, that Captain Edward Bradley, of Sumner county, and a Mr. Scott, from Kentucky, returning from Natchez, were attacked in their encampment by four unarmed Indians, who endeavoured to rob them of their property. Being repulsed, they retired muttering threats. As the night was dark, and having a creek to cross, Capt. Bradley and Mr. Scott did not remove from their position. After some time the Indians returned with horses and guns, and again endeavoured to force their property. Being repulsed a second time, they retired to their fire-locks which providentially y from the dampness of the evening, they could not discharge. Two of the Indians were mortally wounded with flicks or clubs, and a third who had leaped at Capt. Bradley, received a knife in his entrails. They then took flight. At what place or what nation of Indians these robbers belonged, our informant could not say.

VERY DOUBTFUL.

INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

Per brig Expedition, of Sumner, in 11 days from Lagaira, we are informed to a passenger on board for the following intelligence.

Two days previous to our departure from Lagaira, accounts were received of the arrival of a schooner in Porto Cabello, which left Cadix on the 10th of May; at that date all Catalonia was evacuated by the French, and the Patriots were in possession of Barcelona and Fort Monjoy.—The French troops that were only 20 leagues distant from Seville, retreated to Madrid.—The ministerial gazette likewise, contained the pleasing intelligence of a severe engagement having taken place between the French and Austrians, in which the latter were completely victorious, the former having lost 8000 killed, wounded and prisoners.—It was in circulation that Joseph Bonaparte had left Madrid for Paris.—[Jackson's Political Register.

Captain George FARRER having become disgusted with the conduct of Gen. Wilkinson, has resigned his commission in the army. By this resignation the army is deprived of one of its most valuable officers—a loss that will be difficult to replace.

We are sorry to say that other officers besides Captain Peter, are disgusted with the commander in chief, and have or are about to throw up their commissions. It was known to many long since, that the SALTUS HERO, never could command an army of any force. His low, dirty jealousy—his vile partiality—his want of moral character—his plunder of the public treasury—his late connection with the Spaniards, and still more recent participation in the famous Burr conspiracy, it was believed would distract any army, where many officers associated together. The independent spirit of the gentlemen of the army generally, will not permit them to truckle to a little nameless brigadier—and their high sense of honor forbids the belief for a moment, that they would join in any scheme of conspiracy, fraud or procuring a foreign pension. It would seem that this American Titus Oates, or as he has been aptly styled, the Jonathan Wild of the Burr conspiracy, is as rapidly sinking into contempt, as did the great prototypes in England; and it will be a matter of great surprise to us, if his latter end does not resemble theirs.

Congress is now in session.—If they wish to preserve the army, let them provide a new commander in chief, or institute an enquiry into the conduct of Gen. Wilkinson, and if he appears pure, then in the name of Heaven let him stand acquitted to the world. On Gas.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my pasture in Woodford county, Ky. on Wednesday night the 28th, of June last, a Bay Horse, six years old, fifteen hands high, with a bald face, and his right eye what is called a glass eye, both hind feet and one fore foot white about half way to the knee, has a scar across his near shoulder, about the joint of the blade bone nine or ten inches long, shod before, walks and trots well and can pace but does it unwillingly. I will give the above reward for the horse and thief, provided the thief is procured to conviction, or five dollars for the horse only.

W. B. Blackburn.

July 10th, 1809.

The different editors in this state will be so good as to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers three times, and forward their accounts to me in Woodford.

Taken up by Joseph Rutherford, six years old, Lexington, on the Hickman road, a Dark Bay Horse, six years old, 15 hands high, shod all round, appraised at \$60. Also a Black Horse, supposed to be six years old, 14 3/4 hands high, white streak in his face, both hind feet white, brand on the near shoulder H. shod all round; appraised at \$45

May 24th, 1809.

Ketch. Argus.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, JULY 18.

In this day's Gazette will be found CATO, No. 1. The first number has never been received, or has been mislaid; and we should have waited for its receipt, had we not concluded, that the 2d number, except the introduction, was in itself complete. The subject we consider important, and would gladly get through it before the election.

Married, on Monday evening, the 10th instant, Mr. Abner LeGrand, merchant, to Miss Jane Morton, daughter of Mr. William Morton, all of this town—on Tuesday evening, Doctor Arthur Campbell of Smithland, to Miss Catharine West, daughter of Mr. Edward West, of this town.

As Mr. Charles Mason, of this county, was walking in his field on Friday evening, he was taken with a vertigo and pain in the head, and fell. He however was ultimately able to reach his house, but died about 11 o'clock.

Departed this life last evening, after a short illness, of the Cholera, Capt. George Mansel, of this vicinity.

The following gentlemen are candidates to represent the county of Fayette in the next Legislature.

Henry Clay,
William T. Parry,
Alfred W. Grayson,
John C. Richardson,
Jacob Troutman,
Joseph R. bb,
William Allen.

COMMUNICATED.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of a portion of the citizens of Fayette county, composed of between 3 and 400 persons, at the house of Mr. Littleton Ellis, convened for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of American Independence—Major Alfred Wm. Grayson was requested to take the chair, and Mr. Ludwell Cary appointed vice-president. An elegant dinner was provided for the occasion. It is but justice to the Fair of Kentucky, to say, that upwards of 100 attended, to commemorate this ever memorable era. After dinner the following toasts were drank, accompanied by the repeated applause of the company.

1. The embargo—thanks to the wisdom of Jefferson, this measure has unfolded to us the riches of our country, and demonstrated to an astonished world, that by our industry we shall not stand in need of European commodities.

2. The press, the palladium of our civil and religious liberties—may it be guarded with Lynx-eyed vigilance by every friend to his country.

3. Timothy Pickering and the Essex jun.—God fend them a safe deliverance from their iniquities.

4. The confederated republics of America—may no jarring interests or improper jealousies destroy that union so essentially necessary to the happiness of our country.

5. Burr and Wilkinson—they are worthy of each other: a speedy transportation of both to Batany Bay.

6. The persecuted patriots of Ireland—they have been branded as rebels, in defending the rights of mankind; may God forgive their persecutors.

7. The manufacturers and mechanics of Lexington, the capital of our county—may their industry and honest labours be amply rewarded.

8. Humphreys, Livingston, and Cuffis—their example deserves to be imitated.

9. The American Fair—may they bestow their smiles only on those who deserve them.

VOLUNTEERS.

After Major Grayson and Mr. Cary had retired—

By Capt. Edmondson—The President and Vice-President of the day.

By Mr. Montgomery—Timothy Pickering and his select few—a just reward for their late services in the national legislature: a coat of homespun tar and feathers.

By U. J. Devore—John Randolph and all well taught Spaniels; more fit for his majesty's kennel than representatives of a free people.

By B. Smith—May the sword of liberty be sheathed in the breast of slavery, and the hinges of friendship never rust on the doors of republicanism.

Charles Cooper of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, has invented a Double Loom. It is constructed in such a manner, that one person can weave two pieces of cloth, of any size usual in common looms, and equally as good, and makes a border on all sides of the cloth. Forty yards of linen have been wove at it in twelve hours.

RUSSELVILLE, June 26.

On Saturday last, as a Mr. Andrew Thompson and others were returning home from a muster in this county, they called at the house of Mr. Daniel Millspaugh for a gun which Thompson had left there in the morning. On entering the house they found a strange man there alone, apparently in a deranged state. Supposing that he had frightened the family away, they concluded to take him to Esquire Neely's, a short distance off; he appearing rather refractory Thompson to frighten him presented and snapped an empty gun at him, threatening to shoot him if he did not comply; the man then started and went out of the yard, a few steps from the house, refusing to go farther; Thompson then presented his own gun at him and trapped it, supposing it not loaded, the gun fired, and the contents passed through the man's body; in a few hours he expired without giving any account of his name or residence; he was about 50 years of age, dark complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high, very plain dressed. Thompson was bound over to the next July circuit for trial.

CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE.

[In a former paper we gave an account of the British expedition from Bengal and Panang, under Admiral Dury, to MOCAO, a Portuguese settlement in the vicinity of Canton, and which is held under the Chinese government. By the arrival of a friend from that remote section of the Globe, we have been favored with a part of the correspondence which took place on that occasion, and which we infer for the amusement of

our readers. It may also afford some information relative to the ideas entertained of the British by that singular and very numerous people. The Americans are by the Chinese sometimes called Second Chop, (2d Seal) Englishmen Europeans and Americans are generally classed together and called *Fan quis*, or "White Devils." The viceroy of Canton is commonly distinguished by the name of John Tuck, which is by some supposed to correspond with his title—he is considered as a very great man, and is as inaccessible as the Grand Seigneur, in so much that Admiral Drury could not be permitted to appear in his presence.]

(TRANSLATION.)

A memorial of the Viceroy of Canton, to the commanders and merchants at Whampoa.

I, the Incontoe direct this Chop to let you know that you belong to an island in the middle of the sea. Your subsistence depends on your manufactures.* From the goodness of our emperor you are permitted to come to Canton to trade. This is a favor of the highest importance, and most extensive kind. But your Admiral has disobeyed the laws by introducing soldiers into Mocao without permission and your chief has joined with him in creating disturbances. I have informed the emperor, and he has issued his decree in return—I have directed the Mandarins to make you informed of the same, and to impress on you, with the utmost force the meaning of it. If the troops still persist in remaining here, I shall be obliged to fend a great many soldiers to destroy them all—and this they will owe to the admiral and the chief; but as to you, I hold you all blameless. —You must all remain peaceable, and continue to pay respect to the laws.

When the troops shall be removed, then I shall direct a memorial to the emperor, begging him to have the kindness to restore the trade to you as formerly—but you have the audacity to give ear to the admiral, and the English chief, and unite with them in creating disturbances, then I shall fend numerous forces, in order to entirely destroy—and which they will do if you are as hard as rocks of jasper—and when it must be so, I shall be able to fiew you no indulgence. In obedience to the laws is the first thing necessary—this is the chief object and meaning of this address.

* Meaning in the Chinese language, Watch makers.

In the reign of king Hing, 20th or 8th December.

Reply of the Incontoe of Canton to the Petition of the Agents and Commanders of the country ships.

(TRANSLATION.)

I, the Mandarin, Vice Incontoe of the 2 provinces Quangtong and Quangsi, deputed from the Tribunal of War, &c.

In reply to your letter, I have to inform you, that you private merchants, who come here to carry on your business, and in regard to the disorders which the English have come here to make, you are not included; but as you came here under the English flag, I cannot help interrupting your business jointly with theirs.

In regard to the goods you have under the Celestial Deity protects strangers of distant countries.

We can never retain or keep back your merchandise; therefore if you have no disposition to trade with this country, I shall order the merchants to restore entirely every thing that belongs to you; but if you wish to continue your commerce as heretofore, and if you have any goods to land, you must wait till all the soldiers are embarked, and then you shall take in and deliver cargoes; therefore you must remain peaceable and be quiet, waiting the conclusion of this business, without its being necessary to repeat your request. In the reign of King Hing, 21st or 9th December.

THE LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The arrival of the Fair American in this port from Dunkirk, whence she sailed the 8th of May last, furnishes us with bulletins of the army of France and the confederation under the command of Napoleon!

However important the details, much of their impression is lost in the anticipated fate of the Austrian forces and empire.—Events which we have frequently noticed as necessary results from her unequal contest with the gigantic power of France. The details will be found in our succeeding columns.

Mr. Purviance, who went out messenger to France in the *Union*, and not in the *Mentor* as stated by Poulson, came passenger in the Fair American, and is the bearer of dispatches from General Armstrong. Mr. Daschkoff a *Charge d'affaires* from the Court of St. Petersburg to the United States, came passenger with Mr. Purviance. The arrival of this gentleman, together with the nomination of Mr. John Quincy Adams as Minister to Russia, with closed doors, are circumstances of considerable importance, and open a wide field for political speculation.

There is one great point in which Russia and America have more at stake than any other power—it is the *Freedom of the Seas*. This great principle was a favorite object with Catharine and unquestionably lay at the bottom of the celebrated armed neutrality of 1782, and although the peace of 1783, put an end to the hope of affecting that important object at that time, yet it should be remembered that her acknowledgment of the Independence of these United States was one of the fruits of that glorious struggle.

Dem. Press.

Translated from the *Freeman's Journal*.

FIRST BULLETIN.

Head quarters Ratisbon, April 24.

The Austrian army passed the Inn the 14th April. On that quarter hostilities have begun, and Austria has declared an implacable war against France, her allies, and the confederation of the Rhine.

The following is the position of the French forces and their allies:

The corps of the Duke of Rivoli at Ulm: The corps of gen. Oudinot at Augsburg: The head-quarters are at Straßburg. The three Bavarian divisions under the command of the Duke of Dantzic, are divided in the following manner:

The first, commanded by the Prince Royal, at Munich. The second, commanded by gen. Derooy at Landshut. The third, commanded by gen. De Wrede, at Straubing.

The Württemberg division at Heydenheim. The Saxon troops, encamped under the walls of Drellen.

The corps of the duchy of Warlaw, commanded by Prince Poniatowski, at Warlaw. On the 10th, the Austrian troops invaded Passau, where a battalion of Bavarians shut themselves up. They invested at the same time Kuffien, where likewise a Bavarian battalion shut themselves up. This movement took place without firing a gun.

The court of Bavaria quitted Munich to go to Dellengen. The Bavarian division which was at Landshut went to Altorf, by the left bank of the Iser.

The division commanded by gen. De Wrede went to Neustadt.

The duke of Rivoli departed from Ulm and went to Augsburg.

From the 10th to the 16th, the army of the enemy advanced from the Inn towards the Iser. Parties of cavalry met, and had several skirmishes, in which the Bavarians had the advantage. On the 16th at Pfaffenhoffen, the 2d and 3d regiments of Bavarian light-horse overthrew the hussars of Spitzschitz, and the dragoons of Rosenburg. At the same time, the enemy presented themselves in considerable force to fall upon Landshut. The bridge was broken, and the Bavarian division commanded by gen. Derooy, opposed a strong resistance to this movement.

But being menaced by columns which had passed to Moorbürg, and to Freyburg, this division retired in good order towards that of gen. Wrede. And the Bavarian army concentrated itself near Neustadt.

The emperor's departure from Paris April 13.

The emperor was informed by means of the *Telegraphe* on the 12th, of the Austrian army having passed the Inn, & immediately left Paris the same moment. He arrived on the 16th at Louisaug, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and in the afternoon of the same day at Dilligen, where he saw the king of Bavaria, passed half an hour with this prince, promised to bring him back to his capital in fifteen days, to revenge the affront done his house, and to make him greater than any of his ancestors had ever been. On the 17th, at 2 in the morning, his majesty arrived at Donauwerth, where the head quarters were established, and gave immediately the necessary orders.

The 18th, the head quarters were removed to Ingolstadt.

BATTLE OF PFAFFENHOFFEN.

On the 19th, gen. Oudinot departed from Augsburg, arrived at the break of day at Pfaffenhoffen, met from 3 to 4000 Austrians, attacked, and dispersed them, and made 300 prisoners.

The Duke of Rovoli with his corps d'armee arrived the next day at Pfaffenhoffen.

The same day the Duke of Auerstadt left Ratisbon to fall upon Neustadt, and to approach nearer to Ingolstadt. It then appeared evident, that the project of the emperor was to manœuvre the enemy, who had decamped from Landshut, to attack them the moment they thought themselves secure, and to march towards Ratisbon.

BATTLE OF TANN.

On the 19th, at day break, the Duke of Auerstadt marched in two columns: the divisions of Morand and Guillemin composing his right. The division of St. Hilaire arrived at the village of Peßling, and met the enemy, superior in number, but inferior in valor.

From that moment, the campaign was opened by a combat glorious to our arms. Gen. St. Hilaire, supported by general Fréant, overthrew all that was before him, forced the positions of the enemy, killed a great number, and made from 6 to 700 prisoners. The 72d distinguished itself on this day, and the 57th maintained its ancient reputation. Sixteen years since, this regiment was called in Italy *The Terrible*, and it has well justified its name in this affair, as by itself it successfully attacked and overthrew six Austrian regiments.

On the left, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, gen. Morand met likewise an Austrian division, which he attacked in the van, while the Duke of Dantzic, with a Bavarian corps, which came from Aensburg, attacked them in the rear. This division was soon routed from all its positions, and left some hundreds dead, and prisoners. The old regiment of dragoons of Levenher was destroyed by the Bavarian light-horse, and its colonel killed.

At the close of day, the corps of the Duke of Dantzic formed a junction with the Duke of Auerstadt.

In all these affairs, the generals St. Hilaire and Fréant particularly distinguished themselves.

These unhappy Austrian troops who had been brought from Vienna, with the noise of fogs and fises, were made to believe, that there was no longer any French army in Germany, and that they had only to do with Bavarians and Württembergers. They showed all their resentment against their chiefs for the errors into which they had led them, and their terror was very great at the sight of those ancient bands whom they had been accustomed to consider as their masters.

In all these battles our loss has been inconsiderable, in comparison to that of the enemy, who lost many officers and generals, who were compelled to put themselves in the van to encourage their troops. The prince of Lichtenstein, the general Lusignan, and several other officers were wounded. The loss of the Austrians in colonels, and officers of inferior grade, is very considerable.

BATTLE OF ABENSBERG.

The emperor resolved to fight and destroy the corps of the Arch Duke Lewis, and that of gen. Hiller, together 60,000 strong. The 20th his majesty went to Abensberg. He gave orders to the Duke of Auerstadt to hold in check the corps of Hohenzollern, of Rosenburg, and of Leichtenstein, whilst with the two divisions of Morand and Guillemin, the Bavarians and Württembergers, he would attack the front of the army of the Arch-Duke Lewis and of general Hiller: and that by means of the Duke of Rivoli he would cut off the enemy's communications, by causing

him to go to Freyburg, and from there by the rear guard of the Austrian army. The divisions of Morand and Guillemin formed the left and moved under the orders of the Duke of Montebello. The emperor fought at the head of the Bavarians and Württembergers. He caused to unite in a circle, the officers of the two armies, and spoke to them for a long time. The Prince Royal of Bavaria translated in German that which he spoke in French. The emperor made known to them the confidence which he placed in them; he told the Bavarian officers that the Austrians had always been their enemies, and that it was their independence which he aimed at. That for two centuries past, the Bavarian colours had been displayed against the house of Austria. But that now he would render them so powerful, that he would make them henceforward irresistible.

He spoke to the Württembergers of the victories they had gained over the house of Austria, whilst they served in the Prussian armies; and of the late advantages they had obtained in the campaign of Silesia. He told them that the moment of vanquishing was come, to carry the war into the Austrian territory. This discourse was repeated to the companies by their captains, and the different arguments which the emperor had made, produced the desired effect.

The emperor then gave the signal for battle, and apportioned his manœuvres according to the particular character of his troops. Gen. De Wrede, an officer of great merit, placed before the brigade of Siegenburg, attacked an Austrian division which was opposed to him. Gen. Vandamme, who commanded the Württembergers, fell upon them on their right flank. The Duke of Dantzic, with the division of the Prince Royal and that of gen. Duroy, marched upon the village of Renhausen, to arrive on the great road of Abensburg at Laßadt. The Duke of Montebello with his two French divisions forced the extremities on the left, overthrew what was before him, and advanced upon Rohr and Rotemburg. On all parts the cannonade was kept up with success. The enemy, disconcerted by these measures, fought only for an hour, and then retreated. Eight colours, 12 pieces of cannon, 18,000 prisoners, were the result of this affair, which cost but few men to us.

Battle and capture of Landsbut, on the 21st.

The battle of Abensberg having uncovered the flank of the Austrian army and the magazines of the enemy, the emperor proceeded on the 21st on the point of Slay to Landshut, and the Duke of Istria overthrew the enemy's cavalry in the plains before this town. The general of division Mouton, ordered the grenadiers of the 17th forming the head of the column, to march over the bridge with fixed bayonets: this bridge which is of wood was on fire, but this was no obstacle to our infantry, which passed it and penetrated into the town. The enemy driven from his position, was attacked by the duke of Rivoli, who filed out the right side. Landshut was in our position, and with it we took 30 pieces of cannon, 9000 prisoners, 600 artillery chests with horses put to them, and full of ammunition, 3000 wagons with baggage, three superb equipments of the bridge and the hospital, and the magazines which the Austrians had begun to form. Couriers and aids de camp of the gen. in chief, prince Charles, and convays of sick coming to Landshut, were astonished to find the enemy there, had the same fate.

BATTLE OF ECKMUHL, THE 22d.

While the battles of Abensburg and Landshut, had such important consequences, prince Charles united himself to the corps of Bohemia, commanded by gen. Kollowrath and obtained a feeble success at Ratisbon. One thousand men of the 65th regiment, left to guard the bridge of Ratisbon had received no orders to retreat. Surrounded by the Austrian Army and having exhausted their ammunition these brave soldiers were obliged to surrender. This was sensibly felt by the emperor. He swore that in 24 hours the Austrian blood should flow in Ratisbon to avenge this affront done his arms.

At the same time the dukes of Auerstadt, and of Dantzic, kept the corps of Rojemberg, of Hohenzollern, and of Lichtenstein in restraint. No time was to be lost. On the morning of the 22d the emperor began his march from Landshut with the two divisions of the Duke of Montebello, the corps of the duke of Rivoli, the divisions of the cuirassiers Nanfouy, and Saint Sulpice, and the Württemberg divisions. At 2 o'clock, P. M. he arrived at Eckmühl, where the four corps of the Austrian army forming 110,000 men were posted under the command of the Arch-Duke Charles. The Duke of Montebello attacked the enemy on the left with the division Guillemin. On the first signal the duke of Auerstadt and of Dantzic and the division of the light-horse of gen. Montbrun's charged. There was seen then one of the finest shows, which war could produce. One hundred and ten thousand enemies charged on every point, turned on the left and were successively driven from all their positions. The details of the military events would be too long, it would be enough to say, that completely routed, the enemy lost the greater part of his cannon and a great number of prisoners, that the 10th regiment of light infantry of the division St. Hilaire covered itself with glory by attacking the enemy, and that the Austrians driven from the woods that cover Ratisbon were thrown into the plains and cut off by the cavalry. The Emperor Demout general of division, had a horse killed under him. The Austrian cavalry, strong and numerous presented itself to protect the retreat of their infantry; the division Saint Sulpice on the right, the division Nanfouy on the left, charged them; the line of hussars and cuirassiers of the enemy were put to the route. More than three hundred cuirassiers of the Austrians were made prisoners. Night approached. Our cuirassiers continued their march to Ratisbon. The division Nanfouy fell in with a column of the enemy that fled, they charged it, and made them prisoners, it was composed of three Hungarian battalions of 1500 men.

The division Saint Sulpice charged another squadron in which the prince Charles was nearly taken. He owed his safety only to the speed of his horse. This column was equally broken or taken. The darkness obliged us to make a stop. In this battle of Eckmühl only one half of the French troops were engaged. The enemy driven before us with sword in hand, continued all night to file off in parcels and in the most shocking disorder, all the wounded, the greatest part of the artillery, 15 colours, and 2000 prisoners have fallen into our power. The Cuirassiers have crowned themselves with glory as they are accustomed to do.

The battle and capture of Ratisbon, the 23d.

The 23d on the point of day, we advanced on Ratisbon, the advanced guard formed by the division of Guillemin and by the Cuirassiers of the divisions Nanfouy and St. Sulpice, were not long perceiving the cavalry of the enemy attempting to cover the town. Three successive charges were made, all to our advantage, hacked and cut to pieces, 8000 of the cavalry repelled precipitately the Danube; during these actions our shooters tried the town. By an inconceivable disposition, the Austrian General had placed therein 6 regiments to be sacrificed without reason. The town is surrounded by bad walls, by a bad ditch and by a bad countercarp. The artillery arrived, a battery of 12 pounders was opened, an issue was discovered by which, with a ladder they could descend into the ditch and remount afterwards by a breach we had made in the wall.

The duke of Montebello caused a battalion to enter this breach which gained a position and from thence the city. All that remained were put to the sword. The number of prisoners exceeded 8000. In consequence of their bad arrangements, the enemy had not time to cut down their bridge and the French passed it mixed with the Austrians to the left side. This unfortunate city, which they had the barbarity to defend, has suffered greatly. It was on fire part of the night, but by the alacrity of general Morand and his division, it was extinguished.

Thus at the battle of Abensberg the emperor beat separately the two corps of the arch duke Lewis and general Hiller. At the battle of Landshut, he took possession of the centre of the communications of the enemy, and of the general deposit of their magazines and artillery. Finally, at the battle of Eckmühl, the four corps of Hohenzollern, Rosenburg, Kollowrath, and Lichtenstein, were defeated and put to the route. The corps of general Bellegarde arrived the morning after the battle: he could only be a witness to the taking of Ratisbon, when he fled to Bohemia.

The first information of the military operations which have opened the campaign in so brilliant a manner, will be followed in detail of all the deeds in arms which have rendered illustrious the French and her allied armies.

In all our combats our loss has not exceeded 1200 killed and 4000 wounded. The general of division, Cervoni, chief of the *etat major* of the duke of Montebello, was struck by a cannon ball, and fell dead upon the field of battle at Eckmühl. He was an officer of merit, and had distinguished himself in our first campaigns. At the combat of Peßling, General Hervos, chief of the *etat major* of the duke of Auerstadt, was likewise killed. The duke of Auerstadt regrets very much this officer, whose valor, intelligence and activity he esteemed. The general of brigade, Clement, commandant of a brigade of cuirassiers of the division of St. Sulpice, had his arm shot off. He is an officer of courage and of distinguished merit. General Schram has been wounded. The colonel of the 14th chassours has been killed in an attack. In general, our loss of officers has been inconsiderable. The 1000 men of the 65th, which has been made prisoners, have been for the most part, retaken. It is impossible to show more valor and more good will, than is shown by our troops.

At the battle of Eckmühl, the corps of the duke of Rivoli, not having been able to join, this marshal remained constantly near the emperor, and carried the orders for the execution of different manœuvres. At the assault of Ratisbon the duke of Montebello, who had designed the place of passage, caused the ladders to be carried by his aid-camps.

The prince of Neufchatel, in order to encourage the troops, and to give at the same time a proof of confidence to the allies, marched several times in the van guard with the Bavarian regiments.

The duke of Auerstadt has given in these different affairs, new proofs of the intrepidity which characterizes him.

The duke de Rovigo, with as much eagerness as intrepidity, traversed the enemy's legions frequently in order to make known to the different columns the intentions of the emperor.

Of 120,000 men which composed the Austrian army, all were engaged except the 20,000 under general Bellegarde. In the French army, on the contrary, nearly one half did not fire a musket. The enemy astonished at the rapid movements beyond calculation, have found themselves deprived of their foolish hope, and are transported from a delirium of presumption into approaching despair.

Latest from Lisbon—Yesterday arrived here the brig Favorite, Capt. Stacy, in 42 days from Lisbon. She brings papers to the 16th of May, which state, we are informed, that the English and Portuguese army had driven the French from Oporto, who were obliged to take a position unfavorable as to be entirely surrounded. All their supplies were cut off, and it was said they must surrender. Nothing official, however, appears in the papers.—(Boston Chronicle.)

Spectacle Manufactory.

ISAAC MARTIN informs the inhabitants of Lexington, that he has taken his lodgings at Mr. Satterwhite's tavern; and takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has for sale Spectacles of the first quality, mounted with silver, tortoise shell, or steel.

J. Martin has also for sale a handsome assortment of Jewellery.

July 9, 1809.

For Sale

On liberal terms, an Invoice of well assorted IRON MONGERY, Also an Invoice of Coach Furniture, Consisting of *Leas, Mated Moulding, Harness, &c. &c.* Apply at Mr. Wm. Morton's Store, to the subscriber.

John D. Child.



Fresh Medicine.

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of South and Market streets, Lexington.

Andrew McCalla.

Within 12 or 18 months past, we have lent to some person in this town, a Bed Pan, and a large Cyster Syringe—it is hoped that those who have them in possession, will, on seeing this advertisement, return them.

A. M. C.

POETRY.

VARIETY.
A SONG.

ASK you who is singing there?
Who so blythe can thus appear?
I'm the friend of mirth and glee,
And my name's VARIETY.

Never have I a clouded face,
Swift I change from place to place,
Ever wandering ever free,
Nothing's like VARIETY.

Like a bird that flits the air,
Here and there and every where,
Sip my pleasures like a bee,
Such am I, VARIETY.

Clouded fancies and lonely groves,
All, by turns, I can approve;
Follow, follow, follow me,
Balm of life VARIETY.

Love's sweet passion charms the breast,
Roving love but breaks may rest,
One good heart's enough for me
Though my name's VARIETY.

Grand Lodge.

THE members of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Grand Annual Communication, in Lexington, on Wednesday 30th August next, at ten o'clock, A. M. By order of the M. W. G. M. Danl. Bradford, Gr. Sec'y.

Notice.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE is now kept in Main Street, next door but one to Samuel Ayres, and directly opposite Gen. Robert Todd's. Joseph C. Cockett, Supervisor.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Woodford Circuit, set. June Term, 1809.
William Shepherd complt.
against
John O'Bannon & Elias Lang.

The defendant Elias Langham not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—Therefore, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant shall appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill; or on failure, the same will be taken for confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks successively.

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and two acres of land, lying about three miles from Lexington and one half mile from the Limestone road. It has two never failing springs of excellent water, well timbered, mixed with locust, about sixteen acres cleared, with a good cabin and other small buildings. I will sell it low for cash in hand; or I will give a short credit on a part of the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase can call on Capt. Achilles Tandy, who will show the land—And for further particulars, apply to

Thomas Hughes.

Paris, Bourbon, June 20th, 1809.

For Sale

SEVERAL likely young NEGROES, for cash or on a short credit, with approved notes in town Enquire at this office.

Valuable Property For Sale.
LEWIS SANDERS offers for sale the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The Brick Buildings (with the Lots attached to the same back to Short-street) at present occupied by himself and the Lexington Branch Bank, to be sold together or separately.

The House and Lot at present occupied by Mr. Jas. W. Lee, and part of the lot on which is Mr. Owens's store, being twenty-eight feet front on Main-street, back eighty feet to an alley ten feet wide from Mill-street.

A building Lot adjoining the above, being the balance of the lot on which is Owens's store and the house occupied by Mr. Kelly, making twenty-eight feet on Main-street and eighty feet back to alley from Mill-street.

The corner lot occupied by E. W. Craig, twenty-three feet on Main-street, and eighty feet on Mill-street.

A lot of twenty-one feet on Mill-street, corner of the alley, back 70 feet to an alley.

A lot adjoining the above, twenty-one feet on Mill-street, back seventy feet to an alley.

And one other lot adjoining the last, same size.

To be sold at reasonable prices for one fourth of the purchase money in hand—balance in one, two and three years, well secured to bear interest.—Kentucky Bank Stock will be taken in part.

Lexington, 20th June, 1809.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell Nine Negroes—an excellent house carpenter and joiner, his wife and seven children.—Four of their children are boys; two nearly grown, a third large enough to plough, the fourth a boy of four years old. Two of the girls are servicable, the third a child of eighteen months old.—My price may be known, and negroes seen by application to

Saml. H. Woodson,

Jessamine county, 8th May, 1809.

WELL DIGGING.

We do certify that Mr. Jesse Calloway has worked for us as a Well-Digger, and we do not hesitate to say we are satisfied, and his good disposition, willingness to oblige—that he is sober, industrious, and that he understands the business of Well-Digging extremely well, and is punctual to his engagements. Given under our hands this 14th day of September, 1805.

Car. L. Carke,
Linn West,
John A. Miller,
Isaac Miller,
James Coleman,
Robert Holmes,
Samuel Van Pelt,
Henry Ball,
George Stapleton,
Joseph Hudson.

I do certify that to my personal knowledge, in the line of his profession as a Well-Digger, Jesse Calloway to be completely master of his business. Given under my hand, this 22d day of May, 1805.

JOHN R. SHAW, Well-Digger.

Jesse Calloway lives at the forks of the Leestown and Frankfort roads.

June 13, 1809.

Kentucky Hall.

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for past favors, respectfully informs the gentlemen of Kentucky and the public in general that he has returned to his old stand on the bank of the Monongahela, sign of the Fountain, lately occupied by Mr. John Kerr, where he hopes by keeping the best of Liquors, an attentive and obliging Office and every other necessary accommodation to receive a share of the public patronage.

Thos. Ferree.

Pittsburgh May 12th, 1809.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
LEE AND SON'S
PATENT FAMILY MEDICINES,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
SCOTT, TROTTER & CO.
LEXINGTON.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.
This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, is recommended.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, Baltimore.

Persons willing to purchase this valuable medicine, are requested to be particular in enquiring for LEE'S anti-bilious pills, put up in wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper, the signature of Richard Lee and Son—this is necessary, as there are pills of the same name.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual colic, flatulencies at the stomach, and severe headache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Lee's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions. To persons who may have Children afflicted with the Whooping-Cough.—This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time, entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swelling, Chilblains and Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Face and Neck, &c.

Lee's C and Restorative

proves by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of Nervous Disorders, Contusions, Lowness of Spirits, Inward Weakness, &c.

Twenty thousand cures have been performed by Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch which is warranted an infallible remedy by one application, without mercury of any other pernicious ingredients, being entirely a vegetable preparation.

Ague and Fever Drops,

for the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fever.

Persian Lotion,

celebrated for the cure of Ringworms, Tetters, and all Eruptions of the Skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,

an effectual remedy for all diseases of the Eye.

Tooth-Ache Drops,

which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder,

for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

for the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

a certain and never-failing cure for Venereal complaints. The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy; its operation is so gentle that it is given to Venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety.

With the Medicine is given a Bill of Directions. On the outside wrapper, the signature of "R. Lee and Son," if particular attention is not paid to the signature, it is probable that disappointment will be the consequence.

At a Meeting of the Board of Trustees for the town of Lexington, on July 3, 1809.

WHEREAS there are many obstructions in the streets of Lexington, not provided against by the laws of said town: Therefore, Be it ordained, That any person or persons shoeing or removing of horses' shoes, or making, mending, repairing or ironing waggons, carriages or carts, in any of the streets established by law, or obstructing them by any materials or occupation whatever, not permitted by the by-laws, shall forfeit and pay two dollars, for every offence, one half for the repairing of the streets of the town, and the other half for the collector of the town tax, whose duty it shall be to prosecute offenders.

EDWARD WEST, Chm.

(A copy.) Teste,

F. BRADFORD, JR. CLK. P. T.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, adjoining the town of Cynthia, Harrison county, the 18th May last, a bay horse, fifteen hands and upwards high, three years old last spring, branded 1 S on the near shoulder, Roman nose, and a star in the forehead as well as I remember, one hind foot white, dock rather short, slim made. Whoever will deliver the said horse to me, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, by

Henry D. Albert.

Harrison county, Ky. July 4th, 1809.

Woodford County, Set. June 6th, 1809.

Appraised a horse taken up by Charles Beck, a bay, about 15 hands high, five years old, the near hind foot white, no brands perceivable, with a bell and leather collar; appraised to 40 dollars.

Henry Watkins, j. p.

Clarke County, Set.

Taken up by Hubbard Taylor, living about 13 miles east of Lexington, on the Winchester road, a bay mare, about 14 hands and a half inch high, about 6 years old, small white spots on both sides of her neck, has something like a black leg on the near side, but not legible, has brand legs, and small star in her forehead; appraised to \$55.

Dillard Collins.

26th June, 1809.

Effill county fct. Taken up by John Feiler, living on the Kentucky river, about two miles above the mouth of Red river, a Dark Bay Horse, about eleven or twelve years old, no brands perceivable, two saddle spots, one on each side, about 14 1/2 hands high he had when he came a yoke; appraised to 40 dollars before me;

Bennett Clarke, j. p.

Madison county, fct. Taken up by Samuel Kelley, living on the Kentucky river, below the Mouth of Drowning creek, one Bay Mare, a narrow blaze in her face, about fourteen hands and a half high, shod before, about twelve or thirteen years old, appraised to 30 dollars. Also one bay yearling filly with a blaze face and snip, all four feet white; appraised to 20 dollars.

Nathan Lipscomb.

May 25th 1809.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, on the 30th June 1809, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

A
Adam Angus
B
Hannah Branfon
James Brook
John Butler
James Breckinridge
Archibald Barr
Samuel Baker
David Bealart
John Betty
George Berry
Fielding Bridwell
Will. Boles
John Brown Esq. 3
C
Thomas Champion
Arthur Campbell esq.
Will. Clarke.
P. H. Cleveland 2
Will. Comitt
Martha H. Carter
John Crumbaugh
Samuel Croft
William Clubb
Alexr. Crawford
Leonard Cheary
Dr. Arthur Campbell
Gerima Collins
Robt. Crocket
Susan Crothers
D
Andrew Dinwoodde
Wm. Dawden
Dunbury
James Davis
E
John Enniss
F
John Fry
Saml. Feemsten
G
Will. G. Grubbs
Joseph Gray
Rachel Gullian
John Gardner
Robt. D. Gale
H
Elva Hamours & Mr. Robt. Humble
John Harris
John Higbee
Richard Hickman
Robt. Hill
Robt. Houston
John Hays
James Hogan
Benj. Hooke
Mrs. Ellen Hansford
Moses Hicks
Rachael Harris
Will. Higgins
I
Hamilton Jenkins
Will. Jones esq.
Suttan Haacke
J
Jane Luckie
Hannah Lay
James Lemon
Rebecca Lemon
Simon Laughlin
Roger Laughlin
John Lowrey
K
Joseph Karr
L
Thos. Lincoln
John Little
William G. Luckett
George Levers
Jonathan Lyon
A. P. Levett
M
Robert M'Nitt
Charles Miles
Jesse Marth
Humphrey Marshall
Moses Masterfon
Robert Mayfe
William M'Clintock
John M'Iver
Charles M'Pheters
John Miller
John Melhenny
N
Lt. C. Nickholas
O
Mafon Owens
Polly H. Osburn
P
Sally Points
Anthony Pool
Garrett Perkins
Saml. Patten
Q
Robert Ruffell
Thomas Runnels
Levi Rawlings
Rev. Adam Rankin 3
Col. Will. Russell 4
Samuel Ruth
S
Manfon Seamands
Mrs. Stovalls's Suky
Geo. Sullivan
Mary Smith
Robert Sineford
John Simms
Peyton Short 3
T
Isaac Tomlinfon
Lucy Tinfley
John A. Tarafon 2
Clifton & Ala Tomfon
W
James Q. Well
Ichibald Wood
Joseph White
Barbara Waggoner
John Walton
Greenberry Walker
Nace Wheeler
David Whaler
John Jordan, jr. P. M.

Cornelius Conrod
Amorose Chaney
Henry Colhoue
John Garty
Moses Carey
Abm. Croffdale
Lewis Castleman
James Clark
Joseph Clarfman
Rev. Leroy Cole
Clerk of Fayette circuit
Jacob Creath
Dina Carpenter
Robert Cunningham
James Claybrook
Mrs. Dewees
Benjamin Deha
Eliza Davenport
J. H. Davis
John Dawson sen.
Benjamin Elliott
Nathl. Estes
Simon Frost
Joseph Fennel
Ensign H. Gnam
Stephen Guller
Letitia P. Grayson
George Gay
John Gipfon
Elva Hamours & Mr. Robt. Humble
Farrow
John Harris
John Higbee
Richard Hickman
Robt. Hill
Robt. Houston
John Hays
James Hogan
Benj. Hooke
Mrs. Ellen Hansford
Moses Hicks
Rachael Harris
Will. Higgins
Hamilton Jenkins
Will. Jones esq.
Suttan Haacke
Francis Kirtley
Jane Luckie
Hannah Lay
James Lemon
Rebecca Lemon
Simon Laughlin
Roger Laughlin
John Lowrey
William Marshall
Nathl. Morrison
John M'Milan
Lewis Marshall
Andrew Miller
Alex. Mahan
Alex. M'Nary
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Richard Barry,
Boot and Shoe-Maker, at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH SHOE,
NEAR to Wilson's Inn, hereby informs
the public, that he has just received by Mr.
Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an as-
sortment of Caliskins, and Boot Legs, of the
best quality; that he has in his employ good
Workmen, and that his customers may be
supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beau-
ty, neatness and durability, with any in Am-
erica, at the shortest notice and at moderate
prices.

Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county,
containing 666 2/3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be
taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and
Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 bar-
rels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica
Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old
Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or
approved notes at 30 and 60 days.</